

## Pennant Coupon

This Coupon and 15 Cents Presented at the Standard Office Gives You a Choice of the Ogden Boosters' Pennants—15 Cents Each

## The Standard

William Glasmann, Publisher.  
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER  
(Established 1870.)

This paper will always fight for progress and reform, it will not knowingly tolerate injustice or corruption and will always fight demagogues of all parties; it will oppose privileged classes and public plunderers; it will never lack sympathy with the poor, it will always remain devoted to the public welfare and will never be satisfied with merely printing news; it will always be drastically independent and will never be afraid to attack wrong, whether committed by the rich or the poor.

### AN ACRE OF LAND RETURNS \$50,000 IN GINSENG

Ginseng is used by the Chinese as a medicine. It is grown in the United States and large quantities are shipped to China.

Reports from Elkins, Virginia, where ginseng is raised, indicate that the cultivation of the root is most profitable. A farmer has been five years in developing an acre of ginseng and this year he has been offered \$50,000 for his crop. He says his acre of ginseng is worth its weight in gold, and those figures prove he is not far wide of the truth.

### THAT LINCOLN HIGHWAY CELEBRATION.

Someone has reported that Ogden is to help celebrate the completion of the mapping of the "Lincoln Highway" across the continent. We fail to see wherein Ogden has cause to rejoice over the official route of this highway as presented to us in map just issued by the association.

Ogden does not appear on the route. The road goes through Evanston, Echo, Parley's canyon, Salt Lake, Garfield, Grantsville, Kanaka Ranch and on across the desert to Ely, Nevada.

The following footnote is attached to the map:

"This is the authentic route of the Lincoln Highway as recently announced at the national headquarters of the association."

Any one in Ogden who advocates celebrating over this "official" highway is a fit subject for the home of the feeble minded.

The only way by which Ogden can overcome these "map makers" who are "paperroad builders" is to construct a boulevard so nearly perfect from Echo to this city that no motor tourist could resist the temptation to speed over its smooth surface.

### GOVERNMENT CARING FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

The English are far ahead of us in enacting legislation favorably affecting the welfare of the common people. The British government has about solved the problem of landlordism in Ireland by making it possible for the tenants to buy the land. Old age pensions have been provided and now a national insurance law against non-employment has been put in force. The provision against non-employment is proving a success, as disclosed by the following statement of the operations of the law as taken from an exchange:

During the past year every time an employer in Great Britain paid an employee his weekly wages the employer was obliged to paste in a book bearing the employee's name two stamps, each worth five cents. One stamp was deducted from the employee's wages and the other was a tax on the employer. In addition, there was a third stamp, worth two cents, the contribution of the national government. If the employee lost his job, he presented his application for a new job, deposited the book at one of twenty-three free public employment offices, and if he was without work more than a week he collected \$1.75 a week while unemployed. The money came from a fund created by the stamps pasted in the books. But the employee could not draw this out-of-work allowance for more than fifteen weeks in twelve months. The insurance applied only to certain trades, but included 2,500,000 persons. There were complaints of feigned illness, but less than nine per cent of the claims presented were disallowed on investigation, and only forty-seven fraudulent claims were discovered.

The government employment agencies make it their business to see that employees are not idle for long intervals. Each manager of an office has telegraphic reports showing in what towns men are wanted, also a book showing the standard wages paid in various parts of the country. In ten

minutes the applicant may be offered a choice of two or three jobs. If the job selected requires a railroad journey and the man has not the money for a ticket, the amount is advanced and later deducted from his wages. If the man stays on the job his book is sent to the new employer and stamp sticking is resumed. But he cannot draw the benefit while on a strike. If he quits his job voluntarily or is discharged for misconduct, he cannot draw any benefit for the first six weeks thereafter.

If a workman applies frequently for the benefit and the managers conclude that he lacks skill they may test his abilities and give him technical instruction at the expense of the unemployment fund. In six months claims exceeding \$1,000,000 were paid.

### BOIL THE DRINKING WATER.

Dr. W. E. Whalen, city physician, sounds a word of warning to the people of Ogden. He says 36 cases of typhoid fever have appeared in the city and, as a safeguard, all drinking water should be boiled.

The Standard forecast the present epidemic early in the season and predicted that, with autumnal rains, there would be great danger to the health of the community, owing to the washing of contaminated soil into the stream from which we draw our water supply.

Much suffering and even death may be prevented if in every home the drinking water is boiled.

The Standard, in repeating this warning, does so in order to place emphasis on the necessity of guarding against a serious epidemic of the disease.

### AT THE END OF THE GREAT CANAL WORK

A review of the death rate on the Panama canal during the American period is not as flattering as might be, according to L. P. Jewell, a writer in Collier's.

Forty workmen die every month in Ancon hospital and this record of deaths does not include women and children of the families of workers, or men who have gone home to die.

But notwithstanding this death rate, the present showing is most remarkable compared with the deaths during the French control. It is estimated that 20,000 to 30,000 workers died while De Lesseps was attempting to dig the canal and at the same time fight yellow fever. There have been 6000 deaths in the ten years the Americans have been at work.

What the death rate might have been is disclosed in the third year of American occupation, when an average of three "canalers" was buried every day in the year, and the working force was not yet at its maximum of 50,000, falling short some 11,000 men.

But at last the great task is virtually completed. A day last week a tug passed through the locks to the Gatun lake and tomorrow Miraflores lake will be flooded and Culebra cut a week hence, and then the world will receive word that the first ship has passed from the Atlantic to the Pacific through the great waterway.

What the French people could not accomplish, the Americans have brought about. By this time other nations must realize that there is tremendous resourcefulness and energy in the Americans that what they attempt to do will be done, if money and men and science can bring it to pass.

### EXCELLENT SERVICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

That the Associated Press is a news-getting organization of widespread energy and great alertness was once more demonstrated in the Thaw case. When Thaw escaped from Matteawan Insane asylum, the whole of New England was searching for him, but the fugitive left no trail which could be followed until his pathway led across that of an Associated Press representative. The story of the trailing of Thaw by Walter Drew, the Associated Press correspondent, illustrates the wide-awake methods of the news agency and, as related in the last bulletin of the Association, follows:

Deputy Sheriff B. H. Kelsea of Colebrook, Drew's home town, was a fellow passenger with Thaw on a Maine Central train, and it was to this officer the fugitive betrayed his identity by an indiscreet remark. Kelsea knew nothing of the reward offered for the capture of Thaw. He left the train at Colebrook and Thaw went on. Kelsea was fortunate to meet Drew soon after he reached home. The

officer said he had seen Thaw. Drew had faith in the identification. He scented a story, and inspired Kelsea to action by pointing out that the reward would be his if he effected a capture.

Undeterred by the practical identity that Thaw would be across the Canadian border before he could be overtaken, Drew and Kelsea hired an automobile and the pursuit began. It was dark and the roads were bad, but they knew Thaw would have to leave the Maine Central at Beecher Falls and go across country to reach the Grand Trunk, so they pushed on. At Beecher Falls, Drew learned that Thaw and his companion, Roger Thompson, had arrived there and hired a liverman to drive them to Barford, Quebec. The trail led over a wooded route in a round-about way to the border. They had started from Colebrook after 8 p. m. on August 18 and it was past midnight when they took up the trail for Barford. The start the train had given Thaw was gradually overcome as the motor car gained on the liverly team.

Five miles out of Beecher Falls the pursuers met the liverly driver returning. He said that he had become suspicious of his fares and had refused to carry them farther. He didn't like the idea of riding late at night on a lonesome road with strangers who seemed peculiarly anxious to get out of the country. He told his passengers he "guessed he'd be getting home," and they seemed glad to be rid of him. Drew and Kelsea picked up the trail again at a nearby farmhouse, where they learned the fugitives bargained with a farmer to take them to the nearest town for nine dollars.

The searchlights of the automobile showed fresh wheel tracks in the road ahead, and Thaw and Thompson were traced to the little inn at Ste. Hermeville. A sleepy landlady described two late arriving guests. Making certain that the fugitives were asleep, Kelsea went in search of a constable. Drew remained on guard, waiting to pluck the story when ripe.

Thaw was arrested at 6 o'clock on the morning of August 19. Mr. Drew began to search for a long distance telephone. It was nearly three hours before any connection could be gotten there, but a brief bulletin was given to the Boston office of The Associated Press at 8:55 a. m. Realizing the necessity of getting absolute confirmation, the Boston office, while taking the story from Mr. Drew, had set up another wire to Coaticook, Canada, where Thaw was taken to jail, and Drew's report was not only confirmed, but interviews were obtained from Coaticook authorities, including the chief of police.

The positive report that Thaw had been captured was sent out by the Boston office at 9:09 a. m. It was more than an hour before any other news association learned of the story except through extras issued by Associated Press papers. The rival associations then wasted valuable time in efforts to disprove the accuracy of identifications of the men under arrest in the Canadian village. So the story of Thaw's capture remained exclusive for a much longer time than other news-gathering associations need have permitted.

## ECZEMA BROKE OUT IN PIMPLES

Itched So Child Would Cry and Scratch Himself Until Blood Ran. Very Much Disfigured. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment Proved Complete Cure.

Whitewater, Colo.—"Eczema broke out all over my little grandson's face and body. It just looked as though blood poison would set up at times when he would scratch himself so much. The eczema broke out in pimples and would run a watery corruption and whenever the water touched the face another pimple would form, until the pimples would form a sore. His clothing irritated his body and he lost his rest at night. The disease was so irritating and would itch so that I have seen him in such an irritating condition that he would cry and scratch himself until the blood would run. He was very much disfigured as the skin would be torn from his cheeks from the scratching."

"I tried all the simple remedies that I knew of to stop the pain and burning; I used soap and water and bathed him in soda water but they did not cure him. This was on until January 1912 when I began to use the Cuticura Soap and Ointment, which proved a complete cure in a short time." (Signed) Mrs. Laura Stephens, Nov. 19, 1912.

Cuticura Soap 25c. and Cuticura Ointment 50c. are sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address: Post-office "Cuticura, Dept. 7, Boston."

Get Men who share and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

## HUNT DUCKS

but don't go without a pair of BALL BRAND HIP BOOTS. We have a full line of sizes in both the SPORTING and regular hip. Price always right.

CLARK'S

## DETECTIVES ACT ON A NEW CLEW

Sayer of Mrs. Rexroat Tipped Off as Former Dance Hall "Bouncer."

Chicago, Sept. 30.—Acting on an entirely new clew, States Attorney Charles H. Hadley of Wheaton, at the head of a dozen Chicago detectives, today lay siege to a building in Hyde Park, where they hoped to apprehend the slayer of Mrs. Mildred Allison Rexroat, the Tango teacher, murdered near Wayne Friday night.

Hadley and Sheriff A. A. Kuhn came to Chicago following a tip from a young man who asserted he knew the identity of the slayer, who is supposed to have used the name of Spencer. The informant said the murderer formerly lived at Bushnell, Ill., that he worked as a "bouncer" at a dance hall three years ago in an amusement park, where Mrs. Rexroat was employed. He said the man attended the dance at Oleson's academy last Thursday night when Mrs. Rexroat agreed to go to Wayne to teach a dancing class. He described the man as answering the appearance of the slayer and said he believed him to be passing under the name of Spencer.

## PROTEST AGAINST NEGRO COLLEGE

Maryland Will Be Asked to Pass a Race Segregation Law.

Baltimore, Sept. 30.—In accordance with a resolution adopted at a mass meeting last night of residents of Baltimore county to protest against the location at Mount Washington, a suburb of Morgan college, a negro institution, the next session of the Maryland legislature will be asked to pass a race segregation law for the metropolitan belt of Baltimore county, identical in principle with the segregation ordinance of Baltimore City.

According to the plan decided on the county is to be divided into plats, corresponding to city blocks, for segregation purposes, and the same rules of occupancy applied to them as are now applied to city blocks thus an entire plat will be occupied by members of only one race. The report of a committee appointed to confer with the trustees of Morgan college stated that the trustees had been given to understand that the residents of Mount Washington and vicinity were incensed at the threatened negro invasion and that no matter how praiseworthy the work of the college might be, the agitation of the selection of a site at Mount Washington would arouse indignation and resentment. The trustees, it said, have given assurance that no purchase of a site had been made, or a gift of such a site accepted.

General Prosperity has not only engendered, but has already arrived.—Chicago Record-Herald.

## RESULT OF THE NEW TARIFF LAW

Huge Quantities of Foreign Made Goods to Be Thrown on Market.

New York, Sept. 30.—A practical demonstration of one result of the new tariff law will be given almost as it is signed by President Wilson. Huge quantities of foreign made merchandise, already imported, will be thrown on the market at large centers throughout the country.

For the last two months importers have been storing goods in bonded warehouses, to be held there until they may be admitted under the lower rates to be provided in the new law. Figures compiled by the Journal of Commerce show that goods in bond in New York alone on August 31 were valued at \$67,301,000, and since that time the total has increased largely.

While it was said that in some cases decided changes would be made in wholesale prices, no estimates were obtainable as to the probable effect on retail prices.

## LEGISLATURE IN EXTRA SESSION

Tennessee to Decide Whether Saloons Shall Corruptly Dominate the State.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 30.—Governor Hooper today called a second extraordinary session of the Tennessee legislature on October 13 to consider prohibition law enforcement bills. In his proclamation he said:

"The question which now confronts the people is shall the laws of the state be enforced in the city as well as in the country, or shall the outlawed saloons corruptly dominate not only the cities but the legislature and the entire state?"

The enforcement bills were killed by a filibuster in the lower house of the legislature last week during the first extraordinary session.

## OUTLINING GAS CONTROVERSY

Denver, Sept. 30.—Argument before the United States circuit court of appeals in the cases involving the claims of rival receivers to the property of the Kansas Natural Gas company began at 11:15 o'clock today. The court announced in calling the cases that 2 1/2 hours would be allowed to each side. Charles Blood Smith, representing the receivers appointed by Judge John C. Pollock in the United States district court of Kansas, then began his argument.

Mr. Smith began by outlining to the court the controversy between

## SULZER'S TRIAL A LAWYER'S BATTLE; BOTH SIDES HAVE EMINENT COUNSEL



Harvey D. Hinman (left), Judge Alton B. Parker and Governor Sulzer (bottom).

The impeachment trial of Governor Sulzer at Albany is becoming a titanic battle of lawyers. Some of the ablest legal counsel in the country is lined up on either side. Leading the Sulzer forces is ex-Senator Harvey D. Hinman. Heading the counsel for the state is Judge Alton B. Parker. The case is being watched with great interest by lawyers, because precedents will doubtless be established at the trial which will be followed in like cases throughout the country for the next hundred years.

The Kansas Natural Gas company and the state government. He then reviewed the corporation's reasons for demanding federal adjudication of the issues involved. He cited the action of the United States district judge, Pollock, in asking the judges of the United States district courts of Missouri and Oklahoma to sit with him in hearing the application for the appointment of receivers. Continuing, Mr. Smith declared that the company was engaged in interstate commerce, and that the contention of the defendant in error that the state courts had authority to control it was groundless.

Attorney General John S. Dawson of Kansas briefly sketched the history of the complicated litigation in state and federal courts leading up to the present appeal. He then began an exposition of the state's legal grounds for demanding the administration of the affairs of the natural gas company by receivers appointed by the district judge of Montgomery county.

Mr. Dawson's argument had not been completed late this afternoon. He was to be followed by former Senator Chester I. Long for the state.

### TRUST HEARINGS BEGIN

Philadelphia, Sept. 30.—Hearings in the anti-trust suit of the federal government against the United States Steel corporation will be re-

sumed in New York tomorrow. The case has been under way nearly two years. Taking of testimony was begun in May, 1912. It is expected another year will elapse before the court will review the testimony and hear arguments.

## ENTIRE WHOLESALE DISTRICT IN DANGER

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 30.—Furniture valued at \$250,000 was burned here last night in a fire which destroyed the Barker Brothers' warehouse. The building was valued at \$50,000.

The flames endangered the entire wholesale district. The origin of the fire was not ascertained.

### LAUNDRESS DEPORTED.

New York, Sept. 30.—Mrs. Clara Melcher, the Viennese laundress, who says that Prince Stanislaus Sulkowski promised to marry her, only to jilt her when she followed him to this country, was taken aboard the steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm for deportation today. She was brought here from California as an undesirable alien after her pursuit of the prince. He subsequently married Miss Marie Louise Freese, a California girl of wealth.

Use  
Westinghouse Mazda  
Lamps For--

Utah L. & Ry. Co's.  
Current  
to Supply Your--

And Cook  
Your  
Meals With--

How about the Gas Heater for that  
cold office or bathroom?  
We have them.

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